

Examining the Narratives about Boko Haram (BH) Insurgency in Nigeria; the Socio – Economic Costs of the Crises

Isah Husein Adagiri

Post graduate (MSc. Economics) of Kaduna State University

isahhusein3@gmail.com

Abstract

Before mid of 2015, the threat of Boko Haram (BH) to the peaceful co-existence of Nigeria was at its brink of collapse. However, the northern part of Nigeria then was almost brought down to her knee. The menace of BH in Nigeria was at its peak and fear-provoking proportions permeating the fibre of the northern community settings. Therefore this paper attempts to examine the activities of BH as it affects the socio – economic system of the region concerned and its implication to the collective national development of the country. Content analysis method of data collection was employed to bring the locus of all related literatures to the paper. The paper examined many issues including origin of insurgency in the world and Nigeria; origin of BH; its activities and effects on socio – economic activities on the region and Nigeria at large. Furthermore, it shows that the existence of BH has seriously retarded some developmental achievements in the northern region of Nigeria, affecting the political, socio – cultural, economic, psychological and legal framework of the country. Lastly, it made some recommendations which if adopted will help to curb and probably bring to an end the activities of BH as well as other related arm struggling in the country.

Keywords: Socio – Economic Costs, Internally Displaced Persons, Insurgency, Peaceful Co – Existence, Boko Haram

Introduction

Insurgency or guerrilla operations have been a constant threat to lives and properties since the dawn of human warfare. However, most modern armed forces cannot convincingly claim to have attained any clear victory over these evolving asymmetric threats. Military formations are trained, structured and organized mainly for large – scale highly intensive warfare. It is expected of them to operate in a linear way and focus on defeating their adversaries through the destruction of military assets and capacities. The traditional command and control, structure, fighting tactics techniques, leadership, doctrine about warfare and training remain inappropriate for combating irregular warfare which is harassment, sabotages, ambushes and surprise attacks conducted by insurgency (Giam, 2010).

The problem of insecurity and insurgency in Nigeria is not new to anyone who is following the unveiling situation regarding freedom fighters, terrorism, kidnapping, organized killing and assassination among others thereby making to look as if our security outfits are inefficient. This has created avenue for government at all level to continue to spend a lot of fund all in an effort to curtail or bring all these menace to an end. Most of the dailies in the country carry varied allocation of money spent by governments which always call for attention of observers who are aware of the level of poverty in the land in the name of security votes. Among these media narratives is the Daily Trust where the transparency international raised a point of concern about whooping sum of money Nigeria is losing annually to security votes.

The African programme manager, Defence and Security Unit, Christina Heldrew observed that there is need for effective oversight structures to monitor confidential security spending. “Security votes are opaque in nature and corruption – prone security funding mechanisms. These opportunities are widely used across Nigeria by all tiers of government. It was categorically stated that investigation revealed that estimates of \$670million annually, which are mostly transacted in cash; were security vote spending and this is not within the realms of legislative oversight. The secretive nature of this transaction makes it easy for many officials to misspent security vote thereby channeling it to other selfish gains (Daily Trust, September 7, 2018).

Going by this analogy from Transparency International, it shows that huge sum of money must have been spent as a result of security challenges which was triggered by the emergence of BH insurgency in Nigeria. That is if on annual basis \$670M is spent as security vote then within a span of nine (9) years when the activities of BH became terrifying and attracted the attention of all, Nigeria must have spent about \$6.03B apart from all other capital and overhead costs of maintaining the security personnel as well as it related apparatus spread all over the country.

In a country where this huge sum of money is spent in the name of security vote, infrastructural facilities are lacking, poverty level on the rise, maternal mortality rate high, and of course, inflation must be galloping because of the way and manner the funds are misused. Again the report of Global Terrorism Index (2018), that shows that Nigeria is ranked the third position in the index with 9.01 in 2018 compared to 9.73 in 2015 after Afghanistan (9.441) as second and Iraq (10) as the first in the rating. This analysis has called for proactive measures towards exploring lasting solutions to this challenge.

Looking at the ravaging nature of what the northeast and other parts of Nigeria passed through in last 10 years, this paper examines the narratives about BH insurgency in Nigeria from the socio – economic costs perspective. The objective of this paper would be achieved through reviewing the related literature and available empirical data on the socio – economic activities of the BH insurgency in the region before, during and diminishing of the insurgency.

Conceptualization

United Nations (2008) defines Insurgency as a movement within a country dedicated to overthrow a recognized government by the United Nations. According to Mukolu and Ogodor (2018) insurgency is a widespread of low intent conflict and it is linked to terrorism as a tool to further the agenda of the group or inadequate to freedom from anger in any society. It is stated that insurgency can be viewed from the security perspective. Achumba, Ighomereho and Akpor (2013) defined security as the existence of measures for protection of persons, information and properties against hostile persons, influence and actions for the purpose of sabotage or induced violence.

Mukolu and Ogodor (2018) stated in a study that certain dissatisfaction among citizen can transform the future of a population into an insurgency, making people to resist the government or occupying power because of her failure to meet the need of the population, which may be real or perceived. This is usually possible for insurgency to breed when corrupt and inefficient governments cannot provide basic services, job creation, and encouraged growth or improve the lives of the general population using the help of media to present the image of unresponsive or unprepared government.

Samson (2013) defines insurgency as an internal uprising which is usually outside the state's laws mostly aimed at socio-economic and political goals using different tactics like arm struggle or guerrilla war against the existing power structure. To vent their anger on the state, civilians and public infrastructure become the targets.

It is obvious that there are different views and opinions about insurgency and terrorism. In an effort to make this clear, some of the definitions relate the two terms while many others tries to show the thin line

of demarcation between the two. Although terrorism and insurgency may have similarities which is the use of force or guerrilla tactics to achieve an end which is often political but clear difference between them lies in the scope of attack and magnitude of violence. However, terrorism hardly brings about any political change as it may be presumed but insurgency is often an attempt to bring about a change through the use of arms. This definition is the basis upon which global terrorism index is calculated by the Institute for Economics and Peace that serve as a tool for measuring the susceptibility of nations to terrorism.

Methodology

The research is a qualitative one and has adopted content analysis. The study used secondary data which are mostly collected from journals, seminar papers, articles, working papers and so on.

Origin of Insurgency in the World

The world is witnessing lots of insurgency across the globe thereby making people to be in fear of what may be incubating of terrorism. Extremism cut across every sphere of life, creed, race and association. Mao's model of Revolutionary Warfare is used in this paper as a framework for understanding the BH insurgency in order to access the formation and level of destruction on Nigerians and how to defeat the group. And the major reason for any insurgency emanating in any country is as result of falling out with the system of government. That is, government system not actually fulfilling her constitutional responsibilities to her citizen.

Sadau (2015) stated that Mao came up with three phase theory of revolutionary movement. First step is the organization, consolidation and preservation of regional base areas which is mostly located in difficult isolated terrains where government presence is minimal. In this remote area, volunteers are recruited, trained and indoctrinated. Then they set out to propagate their ideology to the inhabitants of immediate environments and solicit for their support. The group will use all avenues to gain the trusts of the locals, sympathizing with them, giving them food support and even offer themselves for recruitment as volunteers to the movement. In the end, this scenario makes it difficult for the government to penetrate such areas, talk more of gaining the trust of the people especially when there is need for intelligence information gathering. This pattern of operation is based on conspiratorial, secretive, systematic and progressive. The second stage of this insurgency approach is progressive expansion. This involves direct actions, guerrilla warfare and arms struggle. Sporadic attacks on vulnerable military and other security agencies which culminate into an act of sabotage and terrorism in order to achieve their objectives. They create fear and cause panic through kidnapping and execution of victims to show that they have the

capability to reach their perceived enemy. As this progression moves on, political movements are set up to serve as indoctrinating unit for the inhabitants of the neighbouring areas yet to be liberated. The last phase of this struggle is the destruction of the enemy. At this point everyone who refuses to abide by their way of ideology is considered as enemy. The terrorists can confront the government troops in conventional warfare especially when they have gain support from both local and foreign donors. Revolutionists hardly initiate negotiations so that they don't look as if they have compromised; and on various occasions that negotiations are accepted as deceptive measures to gain military, political, social or economic positions which will help to preserve its movement and guarantee the expansion of a victorious situation.

It is obvious that there are different views and opinions about insurgency and terrorism. In an effort to make this clear, some of the definitions relates the two terms while many others tried to show the thin line of demarcation between the two. Although, terrorism and insurgency may have similarities which is the use of force or guerrilla tactics to achieve an end which is often political but the clear difference between them lies in the scope of attack and magnitude of violence. Terrorism hardly brings about political change as it may be presumed however; insurgency is often an attempt to bring about a change through the use of arms. Samson (2013) defines insurgency an internal uprising which is usually outside the state's laws mostly aimed at socio – economic and political goals using different tactics like arm struggle or guerrilla war against the existing power structure. To vent their anger of the state, civilians and public infrastructure become the targets where often lies cause and effect.

Samson (2013) stated that US government mentioned the various ways the insurgencies seek to accomplish their mission through the paucity of government in lack of social security to the citizens, obtained support from many people due to fear and intimidation, making the government to react negatively by abusing the rights of innocent civilians thereby driving them to solidify their support for insurgency and to undermine the international support for the existing government in order to get international assistance and recognition. The success of the government and the failure of the insurgency depend on the government's ability to persuade the general public to her credibility or otherwise.

Origin of BH in Nigeria

According to Shehu (2012) the group BH began from the Islamic sect called Sahaba in 1995. The initial leader of the group was Abubakar Lawan who later went for further studies in University of Medina in Saudi Arabia created a vacuum that needed to be filled. The older clerics among the group conceded to Muhammad Yusuf to take over the leadership of the group due to his brilliancy and multitalented personality in Islamic jurisprudence. Just as he took over the mantle of leadership, Muhammad Yusuf swiftly derelict the doctrine of group and came up with extremist BH dogmatism.

Also, Muhammad Yusuf, because of his high level of talent, was attracted to Sheikh Jafar Muhammad Adam who was very highly respected and influential preacher in Kano who was shot while leading the early Morning Prayer in his mosque before the rising of the sun on the eve of the 2007 general elections in Nigeria. But before the death of Shiekh Jafar, they both part ways due to difference in approach to Islamic ideologies. (Shehu, 2012)

The Islamic sect popularly known as Boko Haram (BH) is originally called Jama'atul Ahlus Sunnah Lid Dawati wal Jihad come into purview in the northern part of Nigeria in Maiduguri, Borno State capital around 2002. As at 2009, the activities of the sect changed and became dreadful after a crackdown on its followers, which results in the death of Muhammad Yusuf who happened to be spiritual and political leader of the sect (Salisu, Mohd & Abdullahi; 2015).

The leader, Muhammad Yusuf, built religious schools and mosques in Maiduguri in 2002 which attracted many students from neighboring countries like Chad, Cameroun and Niger. The followers were influenced by his teaching and propagation of jihad on Nigerian government especially the northern part to adopt shariah law as the only constitution else he would launch attacks on both human beings and public institutions (Farouk, 2012).

In 2004, the centre was relocated to his home town Kanamma in Yobe State which is nearer to Niger Republic border. Sani (2015) cited Danjibo that many students from technical college Maiduguri and Damaturu, Yobe state capital, torn their educational certificates, abandoned their studies to join only the Qur'anic lessons and preaching. This action alone is drawback on the wheel of human resource development in the region.

Sani (2015) stated that the sect did not attract the attention of students alone but also among the local and state government officials of which a former commissioner Alhaji Buji Foi asked the then Borno State Governor to join the movement in 2004.

Mohammed (2014) stated that literature has it that the group is an offshoot of the orthodox teachings that resemble that of Taliban in Afghanistan and Pakistan where these school of ideology believes that anything that has to do with the western way of doing things is an aberration or totally anti - Islam. This declaration that western institutions as well as those who work with it are infidels hence Muslim must avoid them.

BH Activities since Inception

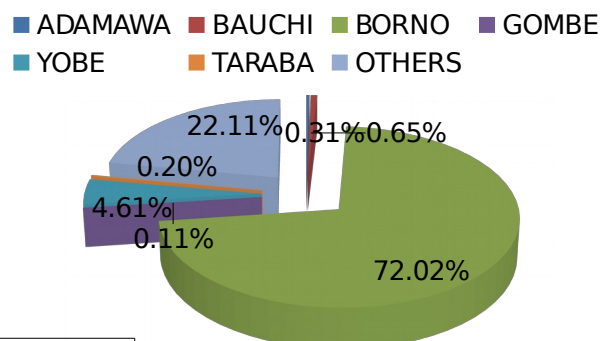
Between the 2009 and 2015, Boko Haram wretched havoc on the inhabitants of the northern region in Nigeria, ranging from sporadic bombing religious and public offices which have claimed over 13, 000 people. The group kidnapped 250 Chibok school girls in April 2014. The sect leader in August 2014 threatened the political sovereignty of the Nigerian territory by declaring some areas to be under their control. This declaration implies that the areas under their control would be governed strictly according to Islamic laws (Salisu, Mohd & Abdullahi; 2015).

Smith (2014) observed that BH later developed into tentacle of cells carrying out attacks for their mother body reasons, recruiting foot soldiers as could be seen from the army of young men who predisposed to extremism in trade – off for financial benefit or otherwise. It was clear that the number of the followers of BH cannot be ascertained. Also, studies have shown that BH has various source of finance which ranges from ransom for kidnapping, bank robberies and other illegal activities. BH has always raid Military operations to cart away arms and ammunition from depot. The cases of arm trafficking in West Africa make it easy for BH to procure to enhance their sporadic attacks.

From a report called BH Trackers gave the statistics on the havoc done by BH in the northeastern part of Nigeria. The report has shown that 336 soldiers, 5929 BH members and 7136 civilians have been killed between 2009 and 2016. Below is the graphical representation of the human resources lost in the event of BH activities that this study has been able to go through from 2009 to 2017.

Graph 1: Series of Attacks and Kidnapping in the North Eastern of Nigeria between 2009 and 2017

BH DEATH TOLL



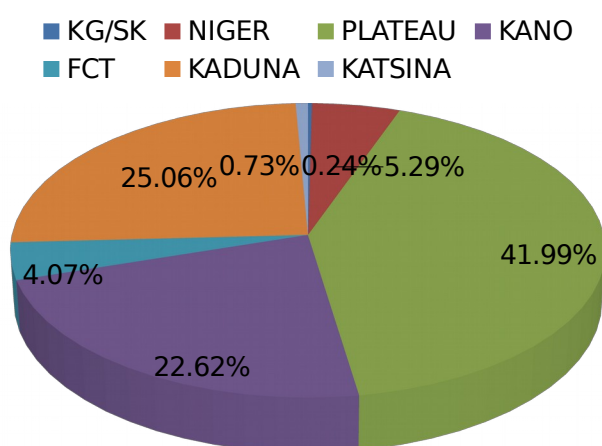
| BH NE DEATH TOLL | |
|------------------|------|
| Adama wa | 17 |
| Bauchi | 36 |
| Borno | 4003 |
| Gombe | 6 |
| Yobe | 256 |
| Taraba | 11 |
| Others | 12 |

Researcher's Compilation from MS Excel

From the graph 1, the rate of human casualties in Gombe, Taraba and Adamawa is less than 1% with numbers of 6, 11 and 17 persons who have lost their lives either as a result of cross fire shoot out, bombing and raiding by the BH. Also, Bauchi (1%) Yobe (5%) and Borno (72%) lost their lives through bombing and raiding of villages, towns and cities in those states respectively. 22% of the total numbers of death recorded during this period are from other states where the havoc affects the people in their respective states. The analysis of these states is shown below.

Graph 2: Series of Attacks and Kidnapping in other Parts of Nigeria between 2009 and 2017

OTHER STATES BH DEATH TOLL



| | |
|---------|-----|
| KG/SK | 3 |
| Niger | 65 |
| Plateau | 516 |
| Kano | 278 |
| FCT | 50 |
| Kaduna | 308 |
| Katsina | 9 |

Source: Researcher's Compilation from MS Excel

Graph 2 above shows the casualties outside the Northeast of Nigeria. It depicts that Kogi and Sokoto states have less than 1% of people that lost their lives during the BH activities. Plateau state has the highest casualties from the BH activities which outside region with about 516 people who lost their lives which represent 42% of the total 1229 people. It is followed by Kaduna with 308 people which is 25% of the total population. Kano is next to Kaduna with numbers of lives lost to be 23% of this population while FCT and Niger state has 5% and 4% respectively.

Aside from the above analysis, UNICEF in April 13, 2018 stated that BH has kidnapped over 1, 000 children in the northeastern Nigeria while in May 7, 2018 the Nigerian Military has been able to rescue over 1, 000 captives from BH who were mostly women, children and some young men who were forced into becoming BH fighters in Borno State (CNN Library, 2018).

The government needs to put necessary measures in place to actually bring this atrocities to an end before it actually make the northeastern a danger zone. Nigeria is ranked third (9.009) in the Global Terrorism Index as the end of 2017 which shows a decrease from 2016 that was 9.314. This portends the level of terrorism danger in Nigeria is very high. And as such it has serious effect on the socio – economic activities of the region and Nigeria in general.

Socio – Economic Effects of BH activities in Nigeria

According to Sani (2015) the activities of BH attacks of the general public brought serious paralysis to business, banking sector, markets, tourism and hospitality, transport system, internal investment, companies, foreign direct investment and other economic activities. Also, Okereocha (2012) stated that due to series of attacks from BH on banks, markets, motor parks, government agencies in northern Nigeria really attributed to the collapse of human capital thereby threatening the economic development of the region. This situation has caused people of the region to migrate from their locations to other part of the country where they perceived to safe necessitating impoverishment, unemployment, insecurity and backwardness human development. Suleiman (2012) quoted the then minister of information, Mr. Labaran Maku, as saying that Kano which is the commercial nerve centre of the north and the neighbouring countries from time immemorial has been destroyed by terrorist attack.

The impact of the heinous activities of BH on the socio – economic and political activities of Yobe State was very enormous and devastating. Micro and Small scale businesses were shot down and taken over by military personnel as their base thus making the business owners to abandon their business or relocate to another state. The security situation forced tea sellers, restaurants and banks to close up or forced to stay in one place that is a bit secure (Mohammed, 2014).

Mbaya, Waksha & Wakawa (2017) stated that in 2014 Thisday Newspaper explained that over 5, 000 stalls in the markets were abandoned by traders who fled in the city of Maiduguri. This city used to be a trading hub of services and small scale manufacturing businesses. Businesses have crumbled especially the Monday market that is mostly dominated by majorly traders become a shadow of itself due to the havoc of BH in the city. In an interview with the then Borno state Commissioner of Information Mr. Inuwa Bwala mentioned that for the past 500 years the city of Maiduguri has been the economic base of the north and the neighbouring countries like the Niger Republic, Chad and Northern Cameroun before the existence of Nigeria sovereignty. He further stated that the destruction of BH done to the state will take over 20 years to recover from the current predicament it has found itself and the security situation in the state has taken its toll on the economy of the state because many residents have fled. Irrigation farming, fishing, farm settlement and other associated allied products are abandoned for more than 6

years. It was concluded that economic activities of the northeast and its environs were affected by insurgency which has caused serious rise in level of unemployment, lower income level, and poor condition of living and general level of human development.

The economic impact of BH activities in the North east can be estimated at \$9 billion (274.5b). Borno state has the highest impact estimated at \$5.9 billion (180b) and that loss in agricultural production in the region was about \$3.5 billion (N107b). The state had 95% per cent of the 400, 000 houses damaged by BH. The restructuring of the army's operations in the zone in 2015 yielded fruitful results; it has changed the counter insurgency strategies by adopting aggressive posture, effective command and control, efficient use of weapon and logistics with particular attention to welfare of the troops. He further stated that the army were able to recapture territories occupied by the insurgents and rescue about 300, 000 hostages, not less than 1, 009 BH terrorists have surrendered voluntarily, 1, 142 others have been arrested and 1, 500 confirmed BH terrorists are under investigation. Finally, it was the improved security in most of the affected states that made their governments to embark on reconstruction of damaged schools, bridges, hospitals and other critical infrastructure aimed at recreating the socio – economic areas (Buratai, 2017).

Chidiebere and Jose (2017) confirmed that the effect of BH insurgency has manifested in food security, forced migration and disinvestment from both local and foreign countries to certain locations in Nigeria especially north east. Farmlands have become place of laying prey for the farmers by insurgents leading to decline in agricultural outputs. Where there are storage facilities, the BH usually attack the facilities carting away food items. Increased fear of BH attack made it impossible for farmers to even think of transporting food crop very expensive thereby adding extra pressure and cost to economic activities.

Ovaga (2013) observed that the porosity of our border has assisted the foreigners in aiding and abetting violence especially those countries sharing borders with northern part of Nigeria. This was confirmed by the nationals of other countries caught in mass killings and bombings. From this situation, the economic activities of the northern part of Nigeria are destabilized and the foreigners in the northern Nigeria can easily relocate to her mother country. Also, commercial activities like banking and trading do operate from 9.00am to 12noon as against 8.00am to 4.00pm due to lack of security for business premises. Lastly, BH has been able to create fear and hatred among the peaceful coexistence of the northern people.

Most of the European countries and United State in particular embassies have always warned their citizens in Nigeria to be mindful of travelling to the north eastern part of Nigeria and Abuja particularly after the killing of a British hostage Chris McManus and Franco Lamolinara from Italy. The activities of BH made Nigeria to be enlisted among the Terrorist States by United State of America and Canada. This

thwart the collective will and support the nation require to be among respected as player in world politics is being daunted (Vincent and Harriet, 2016).

Adenbanjoko and Okorie (2014) observed that corruption and insurgency economical factors that encourage capital outflow as many foreign investors are reluctant to invest in Nigeria for fear of losing their money to swindlers and fraudsters while in many parts of the country properties worth billions are either destroyed or business are standstill due to trepidation of uncertainty.

Also, Ikelegbe (2001) stated that as a result of insurgency uprising the future of workforce especially in the affected region may decrease thereby creating a vacuum in the economic prospects of the nation. This can create a threat to the business concern of the economic activities of the nation and in the long run lead to child slavery when those who suppose to be in charge of future economic development are been reduced. It is bound to impede growth as well as erode the established economic value system in northeastern part of Nigeria.

Mukolu and Ogodor (2018) in a study Insurgency and its implication on Nigeria Economic Growth found that corruption has been a menace on Nigeria that has cause system failure of various government and her institutions in Nigeria. In ability to provide jobs and means of livelihood which has today pushed people to all form of social vices and even volunteering for terrorism should be a thing of concern to all. It is recommended that public offices should be made less attractive, intelligent information gathering must be concern of all citizen, reinvigoration of the security system tactically and institutionally, vote buying must be discouraged at all cost, public accountability measures should be in place to check public office excesses, civil societies as well as the legal system should always look at issues that relate to treason instead of defending suspect the code of crime.

Factors that allow the Thriving of Insurgency in Nigeria

United Nations Development Programme (2017) confirmed that counter – terrorism strategies and overzealousness of the armed forces of the government has led to distrust in government institutions and hence alienating some segments of the population. In this study, it was affirmed that violent members in Kenya, Nigeria, Somalia and Sudan join the insurgency group because of government action or response to terrorism event. This analogy was supported by Jordan and Ackman (2018) when they both stated that the physical elimination of terrorists remains the concern of the government in many counter – terrorism strategies despite poor track record of military action in curbing the conflict and violent movement.

Many scholars have identified various factors as the ember that is fuelling the activities of any insurgence in Nigeria. Adibe (2014) stated that the tragedies in Nigeria and Boko Haram insurgency in Nigeria

requires better approach to the conflict than just responses to terrorist activities. Hence, Nigeria must take a holistic approach to address the issues raised below in order to avoid incubating or rejuvenating new terrorist among ourselves. Among them are:

1. The fact that some people believe that the country is a “mere geographical expression”. Some of the Nigerian citizens do not see themselves as part of the country due to their regional or self informed misconception.
2. The nation building structure that is mixed with poverty, inequality and lack of development are essential for crises. This situation makes many Nigerians to retreat from Nigerian project because they have loss hope in the system.
3. Lack of Patriotism. True Nigerians have become rare species among Nigerians because it is a general believe that everyone has one form of moan or another against Nigeria and its institutions.
4. Lack of Collective nation building. The effort of nation building mostly understood in Nigeria as the responsibility of the leader. So, the leader has the veto power to use the masses at his disposal to wedge his ambitions even if it is against his or her people, thereby making them to believe that it is in their interest.
5. Lack of political will to intensify organic economic linkages: backward and forward among the regions in Nigeria. Economic activities of the country are usually concentrated in one place and in this scenario, every region think that it is independent of the other region hence it can survive without the other region.
6. Cashless Economic System. The free flow of cash in an economy today is threat to the peaceful coexistence of Nigeria. Anybody can fund crises in order to score political goal or vengeance purposes.
7. Proliferation of arms and ammunitions among people. Years back, before 2015 to be precise there were cases of arm smuggling which the Nigerian custom service have always complaint about. There was never proactive effort to check the level of the arms and its destination by the Nigerian government. One can easily imagine the havoc such arms could do when it gets to the hands of the terrorists or insurgency group.
8. Unsuccessful Counter – Terrorism Strategies. Most at times, governments and her institutions hardly focus on resolving conflict by addressing its causes; preventing abuses by security for forces, challenging and improving weak or corrupt governance, supporting equitable access to services, protecting and empowering civil society, and investing in peace and reconstruction processes that accord conflict – affected people and societies the leading role (UNDP, 2017).

Conclusion

The insurgency in northeast Nigeria is seriously affecting the socio economic condition of the region. It has caused reduction in investment, capital flight and lower growth in the region. The social cost of insurgency is manifesting in low standard of living; especially malnutrition in children, accessibility to health services, availability of basic education, looking at the fact that conflict usually affects the poor most that ended up as conflict affectees living in IDPs as refugees.

Also, the costs of maintaining the security personnel as well as provision of equipments for effective and efficient combating of insurgency remain in geometric amount. The cost of maintaining law and order in military, Para – military, police and associated judicial costs has been on the rise since the advent of insurgency in Nigeria.

Fiscal costs of rebuilding the affected region and its impact on the revenue including the growth programme have been a heavy burden on Nigeria now that the region can not contribute significantly to the economic growth of the nation.

The long lasting cultural heritage of the Borno Empire and the neighbouring states have been eroded away as a result of insurgency. People are reserved when any event is to be held in the region or there is a cause to visit the insurgency affected areas of the northeast, there is that reservation that would always remind them of those who have lost their lives for no reason.

There are other issues of concern about the wellbeing of the refugees in IDP camps. It has been on the media that there are cases of raping, diversion of humanitarian aid meant for IDPs and unholy mismanagement of resources meant to ameliorate the suffering of the refugees in the IDPs.

Recommendation

From the analysis of guerrilla warfare explained above, government must be ready to cover all the loopholes and lapses on the part of her security agencies because that is what BH will always capitalize on even if they are not as ferocious as before. Security agencies must be ready at all time in order to avert any threat from BH.

Intelligence of the security communities must be persistently looked into so as to avoid divulging the next action to the revolutionists. Disposition, supply route and morale of the government troops must be consistently observed. There is need to create a synergy among our security personnel and formations to keep the insurgent sects from the circle of information dissemination.

Government effort to curb the insurgency must be consistent in all ramifications of rules of engagement in war front, since whenever insurgents are engaged they can never be static in one place. So government troops must respond in this pattern. This will help to reduce the level of casualties from cross fire especially when the BH may want to take a cover from the civilians.

Attitudinal reorientation towards getting rich by all means is a serious factor that every government must be entrenched in the educational system. This will help to change the mind set the average Nigerian has on the concept “the end justifies the means” principle.

Reference

Achumba, O. S., Ighomereho, M. O. M. and Akpor, R. (2013). Security Challenges in Nigeria and the Implications for Business Activities and Sustainable Development, *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 14(2), pp 79 – 99.

Adibe, Jideofor (2014) Boko Haram in Nigeria: The Way Forward, https://www.brookings.edu/author/jideofor-adibe/boko-haram-in-nigeria_the-way-forward.mhtml

CNN Library (2018) Boko Haram Fast Facts available at <https://edition.cnn.com/2014/06/09/worldboko-haram-fast-facts/index.html> Accessed on 16/09/2018

Chothia, Farouk. (2012). Who are Nigeria’s Boko Haram Islamists? Retrieved on September 07, 2018 from [www.bbc.com.uk/news/world](http://www.bbc.com.uk/news/world-africa) africa

Christina Heldrew. September 7, 2018. Nigeria Losing \$670m Annually to Security Votes, Daily Trust.www.dailytrust.com.ng

Giam, Tan. 2010. The Evolution of Insurgency and its Impact on Conventional Armed Forces, *Pointer, Journal of the Singapore Armed Forces*, 38(2), pp (34 – 44). Available at <https://the-evolution-of-insurgency-and-its-impact-on-conventioanal-armed-forces/>. Accessed on 08/09/2018.

Ikelegbe, A. O. (2001). Pervasive Manifestation of Civil Society: Evidence from Nigeria, *Journal of Modern African Studies*, 39(1), pp 13 – 23.

Jordan Street and Ackman Murray. (2018). Counter – Terrorism: Who Will Act on Evidence in 2018. Available at <http://lobelog.com/counter-terrorism-who-will-act-on-evidence-in-2018/> Accessed on 07/10/2018

Mike Smith. 2014. Factsheet: Explaining Nigeria's Boko Haram and its Violent Insurgency. Available at <https://africacheck.org/factsheets/factsheet-explaining-nigerias-boko-haram-and-its-violent-insurgency/>. Accessed on 16/09/2018

Mohammed Dauda. (2014). The Effect of Boko Haram Crisis on Socio – Economic Activities Yobe State, International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention, 1(4), p251 – 257.

Mukolu, Maureen. Obi. and Ogodor, Blessing. Ngozi. (2018). Insurgency and its implication on Nigeria economic growth, international Journal of development and sustainability, 7(2), pp 492 – 501. Available at www.isdsnet.com accessed on 16/09/2018.

Ovaga (2013) the Socio – Economic Implication of Boko – Haram Activities in Northern Nigeria, Review of Public Administration and Management, 1(2), pp 19 - 37

Sadau Zubairu Azama. (2015). A critical analysis of book haram insurgency, a thesis presented to the faculty of the US. Army Cammand and General Staff Colleges in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree Master of Military Art and Science General Studies

Salisu, S. S; Mohd, A. S and Abdullahi Y. S. (2015). Impact of Boko Haram Insurgency on Nigerian National Security, International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, 5(6), p 254 – 266.

Samson Eyituoyo Liolio. (2013). Rethinking Counterinsurgency: a Case Study of Boko Haram in Nigeria, a Thesis Submitted to European Peace University (EPU) for a Master of Art Degree in Peace and Conflict Studies. Available at http://www.culturaldiplomacy.org/pdf/case-studies/Samson_Eyituoyo_Liolio_-_Rethinking_Counterinsurgency.pdf. Accessed on 16/09/2018

Sani, Shehu. (2015). The Impact of Boko Haram on Nigerian National Development, Proceedings of ICIC2015 – International Conference on Empowering Islamic Civilization in the 21st Century, Malaysia, pp 40 – 50. Retrieved September 07, 2018 from

Shehu, S. Boko Haram: History, Ideas and Revolt. http://newsdiaryonline.com/Shehu-bokoharamhtml/2011_Aug_3.

The Global Terrorism Index (2018). Measuring and Understanding the Impact of Terrorism. Institute for Economics and Peace. Available at <https://tradingeconomics.com/nigeria/terrorism-index>. Accessed on 07/10/2018.

Tukur Buratai. (2017). Counter – Insurgency and Role of the Nigerian Army in Creating Conducive Environment for Nigeria’s Economic Development, First Annual Conference of Guild of Corporate Online Publishers. Accessed at www.theeagleonline.ng on 12/09/2018

United Nations Development Programme. (2017). Journey to Extremism, UNDP report. Available at <http://Journey-to-extremism.undp.org/content/dpwnloads/UNDP-Journey-To-Extremism-report-2017-english.pdf> accessed on 07/10/2018.

Vincent and Harriet (2016) Boko Haram Insurgency and its Impact on Nigeria’s external Image, Research and Discussion 9(1-3), pp 308 – 345